

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC HERALD

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Whole No. 197.

Many a wealthy man realizing that his grip on his "gains" would cease at death, has willed various sums of it to various public uses as the best way of making it minister to him and his glory when it has left his clutches. Andrew Carnegie simply goes these men several points better. They were dead and could not hear, when their benefactions were publicly acclaimed. Thus they did not get the full personal satisfaction out of the "gifts." Andrew Carnegie has a better plan. He begins devising his wealth before death, gives it so as to immortalize his name in as many different places as possible and listens to the music of the people's gratitude and the praises of his name whilst he is still able to hear. Thus far the reports claim he has given away \$67,212,923, yet his pile is so great and his income so luscious that he has not impoverished himself to any appreciable degree. In fact this sixty-seven millions is mighty small in comparison with the \$280,000,000 which Andy got from the steel trust. After a man has five millions his wants are so completely satisfied that all above that is mere dross so far as his personal affairs are concerned. So he could today give away \$280,000,000 and be no worse off personally, or even \$275,000,000 and still live in luxuriant idleness at his castle in Scotland. He continues to exact his stupendous tribute from the toil of the laborers of this country, and they scarcely realize it. And the 470 places benefited by his benefactions—including Homestead—are especially satisfied.

The Epworth League convention at La Crosse passed resolutions against immorality amongst the soldiers in the Philippines and against "gambling by telegraph." If by this latter they mean the business of the boards of trade maintained by our "hard-working" respectable fellow citizens, we can tell them that they just better look out. American institutions must and shall be preserved.

Judge W. W. Holle of Lisbon, O., is reported to have declared unconstitutional a law making the discharge of a union man a misdemeanor. The case concerned a man discharged by the Warsaw Steel Company because he would not give up his membership in the union. This reminds us that it is about the same on a similar case that happened in Milwaukee. We understand the decision will be the same in this case. Think of it. The capitalists have monopolistic control of the opportunities to work and oppress the workers, who are able to partially protect themselves by standing by each other unitedly. The decisions of the courts now make it possible for the capitalists to practically break up the unions, by forcing starvation on those who refuse to give up their cards.

It is said that 750,000 of the poverty-stricken wretches of London have made application for a piece at the King's feast which will be spread for the poor in connection with the coronation. For an hour or two the pinched stomachs of the vast multitude of capitalism's victims will revel in satiety. Then it will be over and they will be brought back to the grim reality of being shut out from society's every-day feast, and by the sharpness of the contrast the poor creatures will be more abjectly miserable than ever. King Edward will "have done something for the poor," however. Rightly interpreted, this means that he will have used the miserable plight of the poor for the sake of his own self-glorification. It is society's way of adding insult to injury, yet the days of the gorged few and the famished many are doomed. Socialism is coming to the rescue!

The very air is full of Socialism. The word is spoken and printed all over the country daily. Only narrowness and stupidity have kept the Socialistic party of this country from reflecting this remarkable coming-over to our principles. But the Social Democrats of Wisconsin are trying to retrace those mistakes and thus far their success has been flattering indeed. Puerile dogmatism as a substitute for scientific Socialism may do well enough for the childhood days of the movement, but the day for the belief in a "ready-made millennium bequest" has passed away.

The Rev. Mr. Denman of Milwaukee spoke out bravely on Sunday a week ago against trust gambling in foods, but spoiled the effect by hastening to add that he was not a Socialist. As if Socialism was some fearful thing! But the meat trust was some distance away, while Madam Grundy sat in the pews before him. Last Sunday he spoke in justification of the Philippine disgrace. Would he so speak if the dismembered, blood-battered corpses of all the men, women and little children (over 10 years) killed by Americans in the Western Isles could pass in ghastly review before his eyes, the thousands upon thousands of them?

A press dispatch announces that Morgan may be a Socialist in disguise; that he is demonstrating what economy organization on a vast scale can accomplish and that in his own good time he will present his stupendous holdings to the various governments wherein they are located and inaugurate socialism! The newspapers better look out. Even the printing of such a story tends to center people's minds on the idea of Socialism. The people who oppose Socialism are the people who do not understand it, so that the more the matter is discussed the greater our gain.

A writer in the Arena maintains that changes in the fashions of female dress are engineered by business managers for trade purposes, so that women are obliged to spend money on new clothes for fear of the comments of others. But this is merely telling us something we already know. The rule also applies to men's fashions. It is all a matter of commercialism.

Milwaukee has no monopoly for protecting gamblers, for they have a way in Denver also. Judge Malone the other day refused to allow the prosecuting attorney to file an information against one Allison on the ground that unless all other gamblers in the city were included in the arrest he would consider it unfair to Allison. But everyone knew it wasn't Allison's rights he was thinking of. The courts, under capitalism, are not at all the sacred things people imagine they are.

Of the big cities, Milwaukee has a very fine result to show, as the Socialist vote increased from 4900 in 1900 to 8500. The biggest part of the honor for that result is without doubt due to the Social Democratic Herald published in that city. And we here take occasion to commend that as a wide awake, brilliant, splendidly written and ably edited paper, the Herald of all Socialist papers we would regret to be without. Our readers in Milwaukee, it is to be hoped, will give such a paper "a lift" whenever an opportunity presents itself. Liberal-minded people all over the United States can with good results and personal satisfaction, read this paper.—Revergen (Social Democratic Danish paper), Chicago.

Industrialism under capitalism means great activity in mine, shops and factory to produce commodities for the market, with no definite relation to the wants of the people, and no regard or pity for the peace of mind of the workers.

Industrialism under Socialism would mean the productive activity, equally distributed as to burdens on the individual, carried on with short hours and in the purest air and most sunshiny locations, and consciously and systematically directed so that only what is needed would be produced, yet produced in ample abundance.

An Eastern newspaper man recently interviewed S. D. R. Caldwell, president of the board of trade of Auckland, New Zealand, now traveling in this country, and Mr. Caldwell said:

"This country will soon pass into the control of a workingman's party, much as New Zealand did nine years ago. The trusts have become so powerful here that there must be a reaction. Our laborers are perfecting their organizations. These organizations will become well centralized in time and the result will be a movement of the laborers, which will be successful if properly managed."

Although a capitalist, he admitted that the Socialistic experiments in New Zealand were proving successful, and said that the placing of the land under government control as well as the railways, telegraphs, telephones and other utilities gave satisfaction under the public management.

From the accruing evidences it would appear that our religious teachers without regard to denominations are in need of some strong mind in their midst that will rise up with sufficient power and endurance to call them to account for their stewardship. Their efforts to hand labor over to the greed of capitalism is but too apparent. It will not avail them to attack Socialists and call them atheists, because they point these facts out, the facts will still be there just the same and the churches will have to suffer in loss of influence because of it. If no one in their midst speaks out, the Socialists may do the challenging. That sermon are preached at poor people from the standpoint and the interest of the rich is seen in pulpits in every city in the land. In Milwaukee we could point out several concrete cases. In the article on child labor in another column some idea of the unholy alliance in the South is had.

Rev. G. Campbell Morgan, an English evangelist who is now in this country, makes the claim that all religions, Catholic, Protestant and Jewish, are suffering from loss of interest on the part of their members and the public generally. Certainly the working class discovers sooner or later if the church has its true interests at heart and acts accordingly.

It is doubtful if the people of this country will soon get over the feeling of horror and shame that now possesses them at the recent disclosures as to Yankee fiendishness in the Philippines. We may mistake the temper of the people, but the feeling against the gross butchery of the liberty-loving Filipinos is not likely to die out in the face of continued reports of Weyler-like atrocities in the far-away Eastern islands on the part of our troops. Hatred of all war will come out of it, and it will help make

the various governments wherein they are located and inaugurate socialism! The newspapers better look out. Even the printing of such a story tends to center people's minds on the idea of Socialism. The people who oppose Socialism are the people who do not understand it, so that the more the matter is discussed the greater our gain.

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THE SOCIALISTS AND THE ANTI-TRUST MOVEMENT.

In consequence of President Roosevelt's action against the meat trust—if indeed this action really produces any results—it is very possible that a peculiar situation may develop in the United States.

Until now it has been taken for granted that the Republican party was the chosen representative of large capital in the United States. The trusts, corporations and plutocrats therefore were always very liberal in their contributions to the campaign funds of the Republican party, although as a matter of course they also gave some money to the Democratic party, because that organization likewise stands for capitalism.

But now in consequence of the anti-trust pranks of the administration, the Republican politicians everywhere are setting up a howl that Roosevelt is "Bryanizing" the Republican party. The Republican politicians are afraid that the trusts and corporations will now take care that the Democratic party nominates a "safe man," for instance, Gorman of Maryland or Hill of New York, and that then the LION'S SHARE of the plutocratic booty will flow to the Democratic party, which may thus be enabled to elect its candidates.

These fears of the Republican politicians are indeed not entirely without foundation. To the great capitalists it is absolutely immaterial whether the Republican or Democratic party executes their mandates. In the last ten years the South has made wonderful progress in the field of industrialism, and the South is destined in the next thirty years to become also politically a bulwark of capitalism. Since Roosevelt's nomination by the Republicans is now a settled thing, it is not altogether impossible that the trusts will form an alliance with the South and set themselves the task of nominating and electing Gorman.

Such shifting of the political scenes would be a sort of windfall for the Social Democrats. It would prove once for all that BOTH parties—the Republican and the Democratic—are sprung from the same source and that capitalism can rule us well through one party as through the other.

Whether events turn out in this way or not, the Socialists of this country must now place themselves at the head of the anti-trust movement, with the issue, "NATIONALIZATION OF TRUSTS AND MONOPOLIES." Besides that, the usual Socialist demands in municipal and state affairs should be brought out at the respective elections, and at all times the demand for OLD AGE PENSIONS must be emphasized. On fitting occasions and especially in the introduction to platforms the so-called "final aim" of Socialism would always find its full expression. In doing so our party will only be in harmony with the tactics of Socialists and Social Democrats the world over. The "immediate demands" are the main lever of all their platforms—the platform of the S. L. P. of America excepted. The Social Democratic party of Germany has this year taken the lead AGAINST the proposed high tariff on breadstuffs (the so-called "Hunger-Zölle"). The Belgian Socialists are at the head of the movement for a one-man-ballot in their country. No one thinks them less revolutionary on that account.

Yet we expect that against our proposition every ignorant, fanatic and narrow-minded bigot in our party will break out in shrieks and imprecations about "heresy" and "state Socialism." But this cannot restrain us from doing what is right. People of the above characterized kind are in the minority among Socialists. Yet, this minority, by cheap phrases and artificial fanaticism, up to the present time has succeeded in retarding the growth of the Socialist party in most sections of America, although this country is ripe for a LARGER and STRONGER Socialist political organization than any other in the world.

VICTOR L. BERGER.

Socialists. The whole affair is made up of offenses against decency and modern standards. The capture of Aginaldo by a discreditable treachery, for which Funston was given a promotion; MacArthur's admission that he planned the treachery, so that Funston accepted a promotion under false pretenses; the "water cure" barbarism; the unspeakable order of Gen. Smith to kill all males over 10 years and to burn everything owned by the natives; and Waller's faithful carrying out of the orders; the claim that the orders came from Washington—the whole horrid affair is so steeped with duplicity and inhumanity that the American people must face it, and reckon with it.

Sojour Chase states in the Boston Herald that in London alone there are 124,000 paupers and 500,000 persons who live in one-room tenements—in the city of London. If these statements are correct there is need of humane education and a humane education society in England.—Our Dumb Animals.

Bosh! What has humane education to do with it? It is the exploitation of the workers that produces the poverty of the masses and exploitation is the cornerstone of the capitalistic system of production. The three vampires, profit, interest and rent, upon whose fleecings many a hypocritical humane society lives, will continue to suck human blood until Socialism comes to free humanity, and until then there will be the gorged few and the empty many.

Sir Thomas Lipton, the foreign sportsman and ten merchant who got lots of sympathy from the dead game sports

during the great yacht race last year, is at the head of the Liverpool Packing Company and one of the hot boys in the present meat trust squeeze. He is a game sport, all right, making game of his fellow creatures.

Milwaukee retail tradesmen will establish a blacklist, it is said, and those families that are bad pay will find it impossible to get credit. This is not an indication that people are becoming dishonest, but is a natural corollary of the growing impossibility of making ends meet under prevailing conditions. And a majority of these people who live on the ragged edge sincerely realize what ails them. They regard their insecurity as merely their own bad luck, and hope that their luck will change sooner or later. It is only when they are confronted with statistics and facts drawn therefrom that they realize the hopelessness of their future.

"Out, out, damned spot; out, I say," cried Macbeth, in Shakespeare's play of that name, after he has killed the King and gotten spattered with his victim's gore. "Out, out, damned spot," cries Carnegie every time he gives a slice off of his ever-welling income to found a library, but the phibic eye sees those tell-tale spots from the veins of the victims of Homestead every time his benevolent hands attempt to make restitution of some of his ill-gotten wealth.

"With gallantry never excelled," the newspapers tell us, the American soldiers in the Philippines overcame the Moros and the "ditches were filled with dead Moros." Fine! How splendid, superb! How enthusiastic a Col. King

could write of this beautiful butchery and of how this officer or the other made a "gallant charge" (it is always a gallant charge) with his military coat a perfect fit and his classic features alight with patriotic fire. And yet it was a most shameful murder—a vast bunch of murders, for while the ditches were lined with the bodies of the Moros, who risked their lives in unequal combat to repel an invading band of Yankee assassins, only one officer and seven common soldiers among the invaders were killed! War? Feh! It was a cowardly extermination of a practically unarmed "foe." The Moros were slaughtered like rabbits. And the "glory" of it belongs to the United States, the land of the free, and preserver of the principle of liberty.

The Salvation Army in Milwaukee the other day gave a feast to 500 ragged and hungry slum boys and girls, to the great glory of the army and its work. That is, the youngsters of misfortune were given a few moments of feasting so that for the rest of the year they might feel their hunger the sharper. Great and merciful is benevolence! But the Social Democrats, who are working so that there will be plenty every day for every child, no matter through whom it gets into the world, are terrible people!

The condition of the many becomes more and more helpless as the private ownership of the machinery of production becomes more perfect. Today people are only beginning to wake up to the fact that they are absolutely at the mercy of the capitalist class. Nothing like a meat squeeze, or a rent squeeze to bring them to a realization of their insecurity. Property is master and brain and muscle and human rights are too cheap to be considered.

The Philippine war thus far has cost \$400,000,000. It now costs \$110,000,000 to maintain the United States army—one year (not to speak of the loss of productive energy of the men kept in uniform)—and that sum would be more than enough to provide each family in the city of Milwaukee with a home worth considerably over \$1000. Just remember this the next time you get a chance to vote, and vote socialistic.

It is capitalism, not Socialism, that is the real enemy of religion. The other day some men employed as section hands on the Vandelin railway were converted at a revival meeting. They asked to be released from Sunday work and were immediately discharged.

The New Hampshire convention of the Socialist party was held at Dover last week and Michael O'Neil of Nashua proposed for governor. The r-r-revolutionary fellows controlled. The platform adopted asked for no "palliatives," or "immediate demands," but went "straight to the root of the matter," we are informed. This simply shows that the movement in New Hampshire is in the hands of men who are not scientific Socialists, for outside of the S. L. P. of this country, every Socialistic party in the world has immediate demands in their platforms, for this is the only way to go "straight to the root of the matter," the other way is nonsensical, unscientific and insane.

What is Socialism? Outside of its criticism of current events from the standpoint of collectivism, what does the Social Democratic movement that is sweeping round the globe really stand for? This is a natural question with non-Socialists who may chance to read this issue of The Herald. To them we would give the advice that they read carefully our national party platform on the fourth page and also the German platform given in this issue.

One of the Milwaukee papers in writing of the proposed fake central labor union mentions a circular which is to be issued which would protest against the Federated Trades' Council's action in allowing politics and religion in its deliberations. This reference to religion together with the personnel of the leaders in the fake move gives the thing dead away. The trades' council never discussed religion in its meetings, which is one of the reasons why a small Democratic clique of certain fanatic inclinations is dissatisfied.

When the congressional campaign gets in full blast this fall look out for the spread eagle stump orator of the old parties with his soaring words about this great prosperous nation and its great destiny. We have heard such speeches before, but now that industrial consolidation and the expenditure of greatly increased capital has turned the land into a great seething workshop, with "prosperity" and million dollar deals where thousands of dollar ones used to be the rule, the stump speakers will try to make the workers believe they have a partnership interest in it all.

The figures for the census of 1900 are now at hand and show that \$2,330,273,021 were paid out in wages in the manufacturing establishments during the census year, a stupendous figure which the stump orator will use to astonish his hearers. But investigation shows that there were 5,321,087 workers getting this big sum, which gives each one on the average \$438 a year or a daily wage of \$8.42 a week. In spite of our pro-

perity the average worker got mere in 1890, ten years before, \$445. But these figures also include women and children. Omitting them, we find that the men workers got \$492 a year on the average in 1900, while in 1890 they got \$500. More wealth is produced every year, more people are brought into the ranks of labor, but wages "grow" lower, and great fortunes continue to pile up.

Mrs. John A. Logan says that the display of gorgeous dresses and priceless and superfluous jewels worn by New York ladies at the opera when Prince Henry was here was such as could not have happened anywhere else on the globe. This is where some of the money fleeced from labor goes. Some women wore such expensive gowns that detectives dressed as guests were hired to be near at hand.

There never was a time when people were so unsettled as to the economic political situation as at the present time. All their old political theories are upset and they either have to dodge or accept the cool-headed views of the Social Democrats, or else make fools of themselves. They know that consolidation is going on with increasing speed and that each day's record leaves fewer and fewer fields for capitalism to conquer. Where will it end! They stick their hands into their empty pockets and envy the trusts the stupendous profits that come rolling in through greased chutes. If cornered they have to admit that the game belongs to the Morgans, the Rockefellers and their class, that their marvelous profits demand reinvestment and that reinvestment means a compounding of profits that can lead to nothing short of actual ownership of the earth.

According to a New York paper one of the original double sextette girls in "Florodora," the musical comedy, speculated in Wall street to such good purpose that she cleared up a clean \$400,000 of some one else's money. Now she's out of the sextette and enjoying herself and she says in her childlike way that it's just grand to have lots of money and that she derives great pleasure in doing various things for her relatives with some of it. But she does not hear the groans of the former owners of her money and it doubtless does not occur to her that her winnings in the Wall street gambling bell bear any relation to the wreck of the losers there, any more than does the person who enjoys unearned wealth in the world at large when he or she notices some evidence of the poverty and anxiety of the many. Many an occupant of a perfumed private coach in Milwaukee drives past the pinched faces of toilers whose exertions have produced the very money with which the coach was bought and is sustained.

When a supporter and apologist for the capitalist system hereafter maintains that the dispossessed class has no troubles, just poke this item under his nose and dare him to discuss the point:

London, Dec. 14.—The death of a child from burns at Hackney the other day brought forth the statement from the coroner who held the inquest that in 1890 alone more than 600 children were burned to death owing to their being left at home unprotected.

That the present system makes criminals of men whose genius would otherwise bless society is borne out by the following report of Lombroso, the great Italian criminologist, on the brigand Mussolino, now awaiting trial:

"He is a most exceptional man. If properly brought up he would, I am certain, have become a glory to Italy. His intelligence, perspicacity and eloquence are indeed extraordinary. He possesses in the highest degree all the qualities of a great orator and a great man, and yet he is merely a brigand. It is truly a fascinating case."

Miss Jane Addams of Hull House, Chicago, was in New York the other day and made an address before the women of the League for Political Education in which she gave them a new view of the saloon and its place in the present day civilization. She said:

"Neither the saloon nor the theater, with all their attendant evils, do as much harm, to my mind, as the deadening monotony of unrelieved toil," and the audience signified its approval by a burst of applause.

"It seems to me that people have become confused in their discussion of the saloon question," declared Miss Addams. "The sale of liquor should be limited, not abolished; for the only social relaxation that some workers obtain is in the saloon parlor."

"It is to them what dinner parties are to a different class. Someone might just as well say to these diners: 'I think that you drink too much at your dinners, so they must stop.' Fancy what an outcry would be raised about social and individual rights and all the rest of it!"

After North Brookfield, Mass., had built a railroad that cost \$90,000, a water plant that cost \$180,000, to accommodate the Batchelder Shoe factory; after many hundreds of workmen had built or contracted for homes, more or less paid for, the factory that has been running for two generations suddenly has shut down without any reason being given and the town of 5000 is a deserted village.—Shoe and Leather Gazette.

Well, what of it? Do not the capitalists claim they have a right to do as they please with their own business; and do not the people vote in favor of private ownership?

Social Democratic Herald.

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MILWAUKEE, SATURDAY, MAY 10, 1902.

The organization of the Herald stock
 company was perfected the past week,
 an editor and business manager appointed
 and other details arranged. At his
 own request Comrade Victor Berger was
 allowed to relinquish his formal connec-
 tion with the editorial and financial de-
 tails of the publication, in order to de-
 vote more time to his German papers
 and to the difficult task of making a liv-
 ing for his family, while also agitating
 for Socialism.

To Victor L. Berger, more than to any
 one person, the movement in Milwaukee
 owes its present vigor, while in the coun-
 try at large only Eugene V. Debs has
 accomplished more towards building up
 a progressive Socialist movement, a fact
 which may not be generally known.
 Comrade Berger in the future will con-
 tribute signed articles to the Social Demo-
 cratic Herald. His views on various
 Socialistic subjects will be read as at-
 tentively as in the past. He possesses
 unusual knowledge not only of the litera-
 ture of the movement, but also of sci-
 ence and general history, and combines
 with this originality of view and a large
 fund of common sense. Our best wishes
 for the success of Comrade Victor Ber-
 ger go with him.

ONLY ONE WAY TO FREE IRELAND.

The Irish League is preparing to free
 Ireland again, or at least some of the
 holdings of absentee landlords. But how
 can Ireland be freed? There are a good
 many Irish-Americans to whom this is a
 live question. The ties of earlier days,
 the hopes of relations with the green land
 make it a subject for which their tears
 and their money are proffered. But
 whatever may happen as between Ire-
 land and the great oppressor, England,
 only one thing is the final analysis will
 truly free Ireland, and that is for the
 Irish people to themselves not only own,
 collectively, their own soil, but to own
 their industries as well. Ireland will not
 be free if it merely allows some of its
 own people to take the place of its Eng-
 lish absentee owners, for the poor peo-
 ple, the workers, will have to yield trib-
 ute through unpaid labor time just as
 before. Wherein will it benefit them,
 except the rather hollow pleasure of pre-
 ferring to slave for home rather than
 for foreign masters? To be really free
 then the Irish people must so organize
 their industry as to afford to each work-
 er the adequate value which his labor
 produces, with profits out of it for no
 one. This can only be had through col-
 lective ownership. And collective own-
 ership with equitable rewards for labor
 is Socialism. We do not care what word
 is used in labeling it, it is the principle
 that is at stake. And we do not expect
 much from the Socialistic organization
 that now exists in one or two of the
 Irish cities. It is of too narrow and
 dogmatic a stripe to do much good. It
 is simply a new sect. But the principle
 of Socialism is gaining ground in Ireland
 although it has not yet gotten political
 expression. The leading spirits in the
 Irish revolt will come to own it and to
 work under its impulse. Davitt practi-
 cally admitted as much when he was in
 this country last year. Socialism on a
 rational basis will yet make great head-
 way in Ireland, for the Irish people have
 suffered long, and will understand it and
 instinctively grasp its philosophy.

PHILANTHROPY IS UNFEELING.

There comes to our table periodically
 a little paper called Our Dumb Animals,
 which is edited by George T. Angell,
 millionaire philanthropist. We have
 only good wishes for efforts to befriend
 and protect dumb animals, but we have
 often been struck with the fact that
 many of the people who lavish their
 compassion on the brute creation have
 no sympathy with the distresses of the
 dispossessed class among the human
 animals. As a case in point we quote
 literally an editorial by Mr. Angell him-
 self in the last issue of his paper:
 "We saw in a Denver (Colorado) dis-
 patch of March 11th that seven thou-
 sand workmen were going on a strike
 for an eight-hour day."

PHILANTHROPY IS UNFEELING.

When we began life in Boston we
 worked about sixteen hours a day, (de-
 ducting a very short time for meals).
 When in daylight and college we worked
 not only daytimes but nights, and after
 we graduated taught school day-times,
 and studied law nights.

After entering our profession we
 worked many time nights, and since
 leaving our profession for our present
 work, we have not only worked day-
 times but either worked or laid awake
 thinking (which is the hardest kind of
 work) a large portion of thousands of
 nights. Lots of physicians, lawyers,
 editors and perhaps clergymen work
 nights, and millions of women work
 a large part of both day and night. If

these should strike for an eight-hour day
 what would become of the human race?

This is an old excuse for exploitation.
 It is made partly through ignorance of
 the real labor problem and partly
 through lack of sympathy with the pre-
 pondering army of human drudges—the
 wage workers.

Mr. Angell proceeds on the theory of
 his class, that present day toilers get
 full pay for all their work, which is
 not true, else there would be fewer mil-
 lionaires to check dollars at his Dumb
 Animals Society. From the necessity of
 his situation the wage worker is obliged
 to sell his labor power to a capitalist,
 and for much less than it is worth to
 the employer. If ten hours of daily
 drudgery under the usual stupefying fac-
 tory conditions only brings a wage suf-
 ficient to keep the worker's family from
 going under, even where the children too
 must go into the factory, then it is a
 duty as a citizen and to his family for
 the worker to try to better his bargain.
 Especially if there is no future ahead
 for the worker, but actually the chance
 to go to the poorhouse when 45 years of
 age. The working hours ought to be
 reduced to three or four, and could be,
 if work was done in a sensible and So-
 cialist way. Ten hours a day is alto-
 gether too much for any man to give
 out of his life for wage work, especially
 if it gets him out of bed before day-
 light, forces him to eat his dinner out of
 a tin can and sends him home at night
 too tired to read or improve his culture.
 If Mr. Angell worked sixteen hours a
 day it was not for the mere sake of
 working, but because he had a future
 advantage to get out of it. The wage
 worker of today has no such outlook.
 Let Mr. Angell try a week of work in
 one of the Southern cotton factories in
 place of one of the little human animals
 and then see if he will sing his joyous
 song about workers being content with
 present conditions. The wage workers
 do the work, others become millionaires.
 It is a bad bargain. In spite of all the
 Angelis the workman must assert his
 rights for a fair deal and a full share
 in the results—and he is doing it.

We call special attention to the article
 elsewhere in this issue on child labor in
 South Carolina. The situation there has
 long been known to exist, but the shock-
 ing details, with the explanatory side
 lights, had in Mr. Hubbard's presenta-
 tion of the subject, ought to be read by
 as many as possible. The day of deliv-
 erance will come the sooner for these
 particular little victims, partly in the
 form of a national child labor law. The
 writer of these lines has lived among the
 crackers of the Southeastern states. They
 are very ignorant and very poor, it
 is true. But they are quite worthy
 people in their way, and are victims of
 social and industrial conditions to begin
 with. The transplanted New England
 factory system is giving them a further
 and complete dose of capitalism than
 they have yet had. And it must not be
 forgotten that on the wrecking of these
 human lives, imperious and proud sons
 and daughters of Puritan New England
 are flaunting themselves as the fittest to
 survive, the flower of all that is noble,
 vigorous and worthy in our modern Yan-
 kee civilization.

There is a clannishness among Social
 Democrats that we have no wish to
 apologize for. It causes them to look
 kindly on the merchants who advertise
 in our papers and to keep them in mind
 when making purchases. We know of
 a recent case where a Socialist living
 on the northwest side went down to the
 south side to buy of a Herald advertiser,
 although the goods he purchased could
 have been bought a few steps from his
 own door. We would suggest, however,
 that it would do no harm for our people
 to REMIND the PROPRIETORS of the
 STORES where they trade that they
 SAW their ADVERTISING in the
 HERALD.

Judging from the conciliatory and
 apologetic manner in which the Mil-
 waukee Teachers' Association announces its
 line of work, it may be feared that it
 will not be worthy the Chicago Associa-
 tion which was its prototype. The Chi-
 cago Association organized for big things
 and they did big things and made
 no apologies for it. It appears from the
 figures that the Milwaukee As-
 sociation gives out that the aver-
 age teacher's pay is \$908.21 a
 year, which is a disgrace to an enlight-
 ened community. When the Social
 Democrats come to power the teachers,
 the same as other workers, will not only
 get a living wage, but will be pro-
 gressively saved from exploitation.

If private monopoly serves the people
 better than collective ownership would,
 why is it that the Milwaukee street rail-
 way has it in its power to suddenly close
 up its Wanwaton line, because of a
 squabble with some property owners
 along the way? And the fool people living
 in the western suburb who are dis-
 commoded through no fault of their own
 will march up to the polls next election
 like cattle and vote for the same thing
 in the future.

"Unity is as often the cry of annexa-
 tion and capture as of affection and co-
 operation," was one of the truths ut-
 tered by Comrade Bruce Glazier at the
 recent conference of the Independent Lab-
 or party at Liverpool where the peren-
 nial question of a union of the Socialist
 parties of Great Britain engrossed at-
 tention. Some easily-gulled American So-
 cialists found this out some time ago.

In answering a correspondent recently
 the Seattle Socialist said that the Bern-
 stein elected recently to the German
 Reichstag was not the "opportunist
 Bernstein." Such a piece of misinformation
 could only result from either of two
 things: wilful falsehood or disgraceful
 ignorance.

If our school houses were located in
 stagnant marshes, in smoky atmospheres
 and with little dry windows, how peo-
 ple would protest. Well, how about the
 factories!

THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE REVOLT IN RUSSIA.

Russia's greatness is of a quantitative but not qualitative nature. Russia is
 a physical but not a spiritual giant. The imperialistic policy of expansion was
 inaugurated by John the Terrible. Peter the Great came to the conclusion that
 the empire could not be ruled without an educated class of officials. He tried
 therefore to acclimatize Western European culture in his domains. A beauro-
 cratic class was artificially created and maintained by the Russian rulers them-
 selves. Gradually this class took possession of all the political and administra-
 tive power in the country. The Tsar himself was turned into a mere puppet in
 the hands of the beaurocracy. The Russian people are at the mercy of this
 parasitic class. The acclimatization of Western ideas, however, led, on the
 other hand, to the inception and growth of a public spirited educated class (the
 INTELLIGENTIA) that from the first to last championed the cause of the
 common people against the exploiters. They used literature as a medium for
 public enlightenment. Love of freedom, a passion for justice in social-economic
 relations and a general humanitarian spirit, distinguished these pioneers of a
 brighter future for Russia. The educated patriots were at an early period divid-
 ed into two schools. One school was inclined to romantic idealization of the an-
 cient Slavic institutions and were therefore called Slavophiles. The other was
 permeated with the ideas of Western Europe. The Slavophiles degenerated
 gradually into a fanatic nationalist sect. The WESTERNERS in their turn dif-
 ferentiated into LIBERALS and RADICALS during the reign of Alexander II.
 He was a well-meaning, but a weak despot. He freed the serfs, but allowed
 the hesitancy to rob them of the best part of the cultivable soil. The serfs
 were powerless owing to their dense ignorance. The enlightened and generous
 youth wanted to educate the peasants and started social settlements in the vil-
 lages. The government lost its head and started a cruel persecution against the
 "propagandists." The peaceful evolution was thus precipitated into a
 bloody revolution. The political movement resulted in the assassination of Alex-
 ander II. and a deep reaction. Alexander III. was a poor imitator of his grand-
 father, Nicolas I., and his reign was a series of stupid and cruel blunders.

The present Tsar is a well-meaning but hopelessly weak man. There is no
 initiative and no power of will, no grasp of situation and statesmanship in the
 degenerated scion of Peter I. It is futile therefore to expect any serious reforms
 from above in Russia. The revolutionary movement in Russia was so far with-
 out tangible results. Why? Because the peasants, making up the overwhelming
 majority of the population of Russia, were not revolutionized. Owing to serfdom
 there could be no mutual understanding, no confidence between the educated rad-
 icals belonging to the middle class and nobility and the peasants.

With the development of capitalism and the rapid growth of the city prole-
 tariat conditions are getting more and more favorable for Socialistic ideas. The
 city proletariat is connected by ties of blood relationship and common spiritual
 kinship with the peasantry. The peasants who were deaf to propaganda car-
 ried on by educated radicals will eagerly absorb the social teachings through
 the medium of the industrial proletariat.

Once the peasants become revolutionized—the hesitancy will have to loosen
 forever its deadly grasp on national affairs in Russia and the whole fabric of
 the old regime will vanish like a nightmare.

Schenectady, N. Y.

Isador L. L. L.

AN IMPORTANT POINT OF THEORY.

Under the headline, "Criticism, not Attack," the Worker has the following
 to say about Public Ownership:

"At the present time one very important point of theory—we mention only
 one of several related points—is in question, and it is a point of theory which
 very materially and directly affects party action. There are some among us
 who think that state capitalism—that is, public ownership without working-class
 government—would be preferable to private capitalism; others hold the oppo-
 site view. Some, again, argue that, whether we like it or not, state capital-
 ism must intervene as a stage in the development from the present condition to
 Social Democracy, and that we shall best hasten the establishment of Social
 Democracy by devoting our present efforts to the support of state capitalism;
 others consider this an error replete with danger to all our dearest hopes.

"This is not a question to be put aside as 'academic' or to be thoughtlessly
 decided, lest we lose a few votes by giving thought to it."

That at the present time the very important point of theory regarding pub-
 lic ownership is greatly agitating the Social Democracy of this country is a
 fact. But why? It is because there are members of the "Socialist Party" who
 know something about Socialism, but not enough. Evidently, the editor of the
 Worker knows very little of the historical development of Socialism, and he
 shows in the quoted lines that he is the least qualified to clear away the fog hang-
 ing at the present time "over the important point of theory." The Social De-
 mocracy of this country can congratulate itself that the ACTION of the com-
 rades in Milwaukee and other branches in Wisconsin in the last spring election
 did a hundred times more to bring about a clear understanding of the "impor-
 tant point of theory" than all the quarrels and grumblings in the party press and
 on the soap box. The success of the Wisconsin comrades will "very materially
 and directly affect the party action" in the right direction; in the direction of ul-
 timate victory of Socialism in this country.

State Capitalism. What is that? The editor of the Worker calls it: Public
 ownership without working-class government. State Capitalism we have now.
 The whole political machinery is run and running in the interest of the capital-
 ists. Why not call it Capitalist Socialism?

But even that would not be the right name. The trust is Capitalist Social-
 ism—"community of interest" they call it. And even that is a kind of Socialism,
 where the strong kill the weak, and absorb their property.

The anarchists call us State Socialists, because they say we want the SO-
 CIALIST STATE to own and control the means of production and distribution.
 In Germany the Socialists call the Bismarckian state insurance for old age:
 State Socialism.

Mr. Editor of the Worker: Don't make such a mess in trying to mix the
 Socialist oil with the capitalist water! It won't mix.

If one reads the local platforms our comrades used with such good effect in
 Wisconsin, he will learn that the Socialists do not want STATE CAPITAL-
 ISM, not even as a stepping stone toward STATE SOCIALISM, and that they
 do not "support State Capitalism" by putting on a working programme de-
 manding public ownership of public utilities.

Every Socialist in this country ought to know that much, that it is foolish
 to enter politics at all without a good working programme, without "immediate
 demands" which will benefit the toiling masses. Standing on such a platform,
 we ask the voters to vote our ticket, to elect our candidates, who are pledged to
 do away with Municipal Capitalism, State Capitalism, National Capitalism and
 all capitalism.

In the last election the voters of Chicago declared for "municipal own-
 ership" with an overwhelming majority and the people of the United States
 would without a question, declare for "national ownership" if the opportunity
 were presented. The people would do that, but not because they prefer
 state capitalism to private capitalism.

At the present time, "the age of the trust," there is an immeasurable
 amount of Socialism in the air, latent Socialism, because the development of
 capitalism generates it and nurses it. It is the mission of the Socialist to direct
 this current in the right channel, educate the people and show them the way out
 of the capitalistic desert to the promised land—Socialism.

Chicago, May 1.

Jacob Wimmer

EDITORIAL SHEARINGS.

Houses of ill fame are admittedly a
 curse against society, but a greater curse
 are employers of girls who pay them
 from a dollar to two or three dollars a
 week for their services. It is through
 such employers that the house of ill
 fame supply is kept up. If ministerial
 associations, the W. C. T. U. and other
 reform bodies would direct their atten-
 tion toward securing living wages for
 girls who are forced to earn their living,
 they would be doing something real
 toward their suppression. So long as
 starvation wages are paid girls there
 are but two courses for them to pursue—
 suicide or prostitution. Some choose one,
 some the other; and, some choose both—
 Iowa Unionist.

Trusts are formed in every article of
 commerce. When once a trust is formed
 it never has been dissolved. Often we
 read in glaring headlines of such disso-
 lution, but it was only a prelude to a
 different and more perfect trust. Giantic
 strides are being made in the direc-
 tion of Socialism every day and some
 of the most important steps are taken by
 men who fancy they are blocking the
 march of progress, but the course of evolu-
 tion is ever onward and is most rapid
 when putting on the finishing touches.
 Put your house in order and keep out
 of the lines of the path of progress in
 the People's Trust—Socialism.—C. W.
 S. In Balsam Lake Ledger.

Many of the men who threaten "to
 fight for their rights" refuse to cast their
 ballots for said rights when they have
 the opportunity, and vote for their most
 confirmed enemies.—Danville Free Cit-
 izen.

Platforms of Interna- tional Socialism. II.

The Erfurt Program of Germany.

The economic development of indus-
 trial society tends inevitably to the ruin
 of small industries, which are based
 upon the workman's private ownership
 of the means of production. It sep-
 arates him from these means of produc-
 tion and converts him into a destitute
 member of the proletariat, whilst a
 comparatively small number of capital-
 ists and great land owners obtain a
 monopoly of the means of production.

Hand in hand with this growing
 monopoly goes the crushing out of ex-
 istence of these shattered small indus-
 tries by industries of colossal growth,
 the development of the tool into the
 machine, and a gigantic increase in the
 productivity of human labor. But all
 the advantages of this revolution are
 monopolized by the capitalists and the
 great land owners. To the proletariat
 and to the rapidly sinking middle classes,
 the small tradesmen of the towns, and
 the peasant proprietors, it brings an in-
 creasing uncertainty of existence, in-
 creasing misery, oppression, servitude,
 degradation and exploitation.

Ever greater grows the mass of the
 proletariat, ever vaster the army of the
 unemployed, ever sharper the contrast
 between oppressors and oppressed, ever
 fiercer that war of classes between
 bourgeoisie and proletariat which dis-
 tinguishes modern society into two hostile
 camps, and in the common characteris-
 tic of every industrial country. The
 gulf between the propertied classes and

the destitute is widened by the crisis
 arising from capitalist production, which
 becomes daily more comprehensive and
 omnipotent, which makes universal un-
 certainty the normal condition of so-
 ciety, and which furnishes a proof that
 the forces of production have outgrown
 the existing social order, and that private
 ownership of the means of production
 has become incompatible with their full
 development and their proper applica-
 tion.

Private ownership of the means of pro-
 duction, formerly the means of securing
 his product to the producer, has now be-
 come the means of expropriating the
 peasant proprietors, the artisans and the
 small tradesmen, and placing the means
 of production, the capitalists and large land-
 owners in possession of the products of
 labor. Nothing but the conversion of
 capitalist private ownership of the means
 of production—the earth and its fruits,
 mines and quarries, raw material, tools,
 machines, means of exchange—into social
 ownership and the substitution of social
 production, carried on by and for
 society in the place of the present pro-
 duction of commodities for exchange, can
 effect such a revolution that, instead of
 large industries and the steadily growing
 capacities of common production being,
 as heretofore, a source of misery and op-
 pression to the classes whom they have
 despoiled, they may become a source of
 the highest well-being and of the most
 perfect and comprehensive harmony.

The social revolution involves the
 emancipation, not merely of the prole-
 tariat, but of the whole human race, which
 is suffering under existing conditions.
 But this emancipation can be achieved
 by the working class alone, because all
 other classes, in spite of their mutual
 strife of interests, take their stand upon
 the principle of private ownership of the
 means of production, and have a common
 interest in maintaining the existing social
 order.

The struggle of the working classes
 against capitalist exploitation must of
 necessity be a political struggle. The
 working classes can neither carry on their
 economic organization without political
 rights. They cannot effect the transfer
 of the means of production to the com-
 munity without being first invested with
 political power.

It must be the aim of the Social De-
 mocracy to give conscious unanimity to
 this struggle of the working classes, and
 to indicate the inevitable goal.

The interests of the working classes are
 identical in all lands governed by capi-
 talist methods of production. The ex-
 tension of the world's commerce and pro-
 duction for the world's markets make the
 position of the workmen in any one
 country daily more dependent upon that
 of the workmen in other countries.
 Therefore, the emancipation of labor is
 a task in which the workmen of all civil-
 ized lands have a common interest. Re-
 cognizing this, the Social Democrats of Germany
 feel and declare themselves at one with
 the workmen of every land, who are con-
 scious of the destinies of their class.

The German Social Democrats are not
 therefore, fighting for new class privi-
 leges and rights, but for the abolition of
 class government, and even if classes
 themselves, and for universal equality
 in rights and duties, without distinction
 of sex or rank. Holding these views,
 they are not merely fighting against the
 exploitation and oppression of the wage-
 earners in the existing social order, but
 against every kind of exploitation and
 oppression, whether directed against
 class, party, sex, or race.

Starting from these principles, the Ger-
 man Social Democrats demand to begin
 with:

1. Universal, equal and direct suffrage
 by ballot, in all elections, for all subjects
 of the empire over 20 years of age, with-
 out distinction of sex. Proportional rep-
 resentation, and until this system has
 been introduced, fresh division of elec-
 toral districts by law after each census.
 Two years duration of the Legislature.
 Holding of elections on a legal day of
 rest. Removal of all restrictions upon
 political rights, except in the case of per-
 sons under age.

2. Direct legislation by the people by
 means of the right of initiative and of
 veto. Self-government by the people in
 empire, state, province and commune.
 Election of magistrates by the people,
 with the right of holding them respon-
 sible. Annual vote of the taxes.

3. Universal military education. Sub-
 stitution of militia for a standing army.
 Decision by the popular representatives
 of questions of peace and war. Decisions
 of all international disputes by arbitra-
 tion.

4. Abolition of all laws which restrict
 or suppress free expression of opinion
 and the right of meeting or association.
 5. Abolition of all laws which place
 women, whether in a private or public
 capacity, at a disadvantage as compared
 with the man.

6. Declaration that religion is a pri-
 vate matter. Abolition of all expendi-
 ture from public funds upon ecclesi-
 astical and religious objects. Ecclesi-
 astical and religious bodies are to be re-
 garded as private associations which or-
 der their affairs independently.

7. Secularization of education. Compul-
 sory attendance at public national
 schools. Free education, free supply of
 educational apparatus and free main-
 tenance to children in schools, and to
 such pupils, male and female, in higher
 educational institutions, as are judged to
 be fitted for further education.

8. Free administration of the law and
 free legal assistance. Administration of
 the law by judges elected by the people.
 Appeal in criminal cases. Compensation
 to persons accused, imprisoned or
 condemned unjustly. Abolition of capital
 punishment.

9. Free medical assistance, and free
 supply of remedies. Free burial of the
 dead.

10. Graduated income and property
 tax to meet all public expenses, which
 are to be met by taxation. Self-assess-
 ment. Succession duties, graduated ac-
 cording to the extent of the inheritance,
 and the degree of relationship. Abolition
 of all indirect taxation, customs du-
 ties and other economic measures, which
 sacrifice the interests of the community
 to the interests of a privileged minority.

For the protection of labor, the Ger-
 man Social Democrats also demand to
 begin with:

1. An effective national and interna-
 tional system of protective legislation on
 the following principles:

(a) The fixing of a normal working
 day, which shall not exceed eight hours.
 (b) Prohibition of the employment of
 children under 14 years.

(c) Prohibition of night work, except
 in those branches of industry which, for
 their nature and for technical reasons
 or for reasons of public welfare, require
 night work.

(d) An unbroken rest of at least thirty-
 six hours for every workman every week.
 (e) Prohibition of the trade system.

2. Supervision of all industrial estab-
 lishments, together with the investiga-
 tions and regulation of the conditions of
 labor in the town and country by an im-
 perial labor department, district labor
 bureaus, and chambers of labor. A thor-
 ough system of industrial sanitary regu-
 lation.

3. Legal equality of agricultural laborers
 and domestic servants with industrial
 laborers; repeal of the laws concerning
 masters and servants.

4. Confirmation of the rights of asso-
 ciation.

5. The taking over by the imperial
 government of the whole system of work-
 men's insurance, though giving the work-
 men a certain share in its administration.

THE HERALD FORUM.

Benevolent (?) Feudalism.

To the Herald: Wrong again, Br'er
 Gheut. Your Fabian spectacles are
 somewhat cobwebby—wipe them off
 and then maybe that even through them
 you will be able to see a OLGA
 MILLIGAN. Put your thinking cap
 on, Br'er Gheut. There are about ten
 million class-conscious Socialists in the
 world, who (to speak more euphorically)
 never sleep, and there will be about fifty
 million by the time that your proposed
 benevolent feudalism is ready for busi-
 ness. Also remember that capitalism

WEALTH FROM BABIES' BONES.

ALBERT HUBBARD writes of the Southern Horror in the Philistine.

Next to Massachusetts, South Carolina manufactures more cotton cloth than any other state in the Union. The cotton mills of South Carolina are mostly owned and operated by New England capital.

In many instances the machinery of the cotton mills has been moved entire from Massachusetts to South Carolina. The move was made for the ostensible purpose of the better utilization of the machinery. The actual reason is, that in South Carolina there is NO LAW REGULATING CHILD LABOR. Heartless cupidity has joined hands with brutal ignorance, and the result is child labor of a type that African slavery was a paradise compared with it. Many of the little slaves lived to a good old age, and they got a hearty enjoyment from life.

The infant factory slaves of South Carolina can never develop into men and women. There are no mortality statistics; the mill owners baffle all attempts of the outside public to get at the facts, but my opinion is, that in many mills death sets the little prisoners free inside of four years. Beyond that he cannot hope to live, and this opinion is derived from careful observation, and interviews with several skilled and experienced physicians who practice in the vicinity of the mills.

Boys and girls from the age of 6 years and upwards are employed. They usually work from 6 o'clock in the morning until 10 o'clock at night. For four months of the year they go to work before daylight and they work until after dark.

At noon I saw them squat on the floor and devour their food, which consisted mostly of cornbread and bacon. These wretched pigmies munched in silence, and then topped up in sleep on the floor in all the alms of the day.

Very few wore shoes and stockings; dozens of little girls of, say, 7 years of age wore only one garment, a linsey-woolsey dress. When it came time to go to work the foreman marched through the groups, shaking the sleepers, shouting in their ears, lifting them to their feet and in a few instances kicking the delinquents into wakefulness.

The long afternoon had begun—from a quarter to 1 until 7 o'clock they worked without respite or rest.

WEARY DAYS FOR TODDLERS.

These toddlers, I saw, for the most part did but one thing—they watched the flying spindles on the mule, and they tried to break the broken threads. They could not sit at their tasks; back and forth they paced, watching with inanimate, dull look, the flying spindles. The roar of the machinery drowned every other sound—back and forth paced the baby totters in their bare feet, and mended the broken threads—the threads were always breaking.

The parents of the children sent them to night school so they could be taught to read, but I was told by one who knew, that no child of, say, 7 or 8 years of age, who had worked in the mill a year, could ever learn to read. He is defective from that time on. A year in the mills, and he loses the capacity to play; and the child that cannot play cannot learn.

We learn in moments of joy; play is education; pleasurable animation is necessary to growth; and when you have robbed a child of its play-spell, you have robbed it of its life.

I thought to lift one of the little totters to the mill to see what he was doing. Straightway through his thirty-five pounds of skin and bones there ran a tremor of fear, and he struggled forward to a broken thread. I attracted his attention by a touch, and offered him a silver dime. He looked at me dubiously, from a face that might have belonged to a man of 60, so furrowed, tightly drawn and full of pain.

He did not reach for the money—HE DID NOT KNOW WHAT IT WAS. I tried to stroke his head and caress his cheek. My smile of friendship meant nothing to him—he shrank from my touch, as though he expected punishment.

A caress was unknown to this child, sympathy had never been his portion, and the love of a mother who only a short time before held him in her arms, had all been forgotten in the whirl of wheels and the awful silence of a din that knows no respite.

There were dozens of just such children in this particular mill. A physician who was with me said that they would all be dead, probably in a year, and their places filled with others—there were plenty more. Pneumonia carries off most of them. Their systems are ripe for disease, and when it comes, there is no rebound—no response. Medicine simply does not act—nature is whipped, beaten, discouraged, and the child sinks into a stupor, and dies.

There are now only five states, I believe, that have no law restricting the employment of children. Child-labor exists in Georgia and Alabama, to an extent nearly as grievous as it does in South Carolina, but in each of these states there are bands of brave men and women who are endeavoring to stop the slaughter of the innocents, and these men and women have so forced the issue that the mill owners are giving way before them and offering compromise. But South Carolina lags behind and the brave workers for liberty there seem a hopeless minority.

For these things let Massachusetts answer.

South Carolina weaves cotton that Massachusetts may wear silk. South Carolina cannot abolish child-labor because the mill owners, who live in New England, oppose it. They have invested their millions in South Carolina, with the understanding with Legislature and governor that there shall be no state inspection of mills, no interference in any way with their management of employees. Each succeeding election the candidates for the Legislature secretly make promises that they will not pass a law forbidding child-labor. They cannot hope for election otherwise; the capitalists combine with the "crackers," and any man who favors the restriction of child-labor is marked.

The cracker, the capitalist, and the preacher live on child-labor, and the preacher lifts his voice in behalf of the children is denounced as a sickly sentimentalist, endeavoring to discourage the best interests of the state. The cracker does not reason quite thus far—with him it is a question of "rights, sub," and he is the head of his family and you must not meddle, his honor is at stake.

So at every election he jealously guards his rights—he has nothing else to lose—he has lost everything else but "honour." If women could vote in South Carolina they would wipe child-labor out with a sweep, but alas! a woman in South Carolina does not own even her own body. South Carolina is the only state in the Union that has no divorce law. In South Carolina the gracious, gentle woman married to a rogue has him for life, and he has her.

WHY THEY MOVED SOUTH.

I learned from a reliable source that a cotton mill having a pay roll of \$6000 a week in New England can be run in the South for \$4000 a week. This means

mill, I have not a word to say—it is his own business. My plea is in defense of the innocent—I voice the cry of the child whose soul is drowned in the thunder of whirling wheels.

Aristocrats and Tramps.

What is the difference between the aristocratic pauper and the tramp, between the few who are the real parasites, who have begged the labor products and stolen millions, and the mass who begs enough to eat? Why are we so anxious to bring the tramp to justice and the other who can count his millions and has produced nothing except misery and poverty in others? Civilization is parasitic. Even our most extolled philanthropists who endow universities, libraries and churches, are destroying the moral life of the world, because such endowments are parasitical in their nature.

If we want men free, if we want men self-sustaining, self-respecting, we must have a just civilization. We should have learned that a bad tree cannot bear good fruit. If we have a civilization based on equality, fraternity, liberty, then common life will supply its wants, it will build its own libraries and museums, it will do away with that monstrous habit of endowing institutions with stolen money of a fellow man's labor.—Prof. George D. Herron.

The Glass Struggle.

Coming Crisis in Ireland.

Turbulent times, which threaten to land some of the most prominent Irish members of Parliament in prison, are looked for in Ireland the end of this month, when some 10,000 tenants of the De Freyne estates are to be evicted. At least the attempt will be made. The United Irish League, started in 1885 and now grown to great strength, will fight the tenants' fight for them and resist the eviction. The land league of 1881 was not near so strong, it is said. The De Freyne estates have been the scene of struggle for over half a century. The tenants lay the responsibility for their treatment to an agent named Wolfe Flanagan, a justice of the peace, and they have kept him lively by periodical mobbings.

Lord De Freyne inherited the estates from his father. His tenants want to purchase their holdings, and the noble baron might be glad to sell to them if it were not that the tenants do not pay up arrears of rents, which must be done according to the land act of 1871 before it is possible to apply to the courts for purchase of the land. Some of these arrears of rent have been accumulated for forty years more and the tenants say their holdings are more than six acres on an average—are too small to enable them to pay the rent. Secret meetings are held.

Patrick O'Brien, the senior whip of the Irish party in the House of Commons, said: "We had a struggle with De Freyne in 1883 in which I took a prominent part. I went to prison then as well as on several other occasions, and although I have no particular love for the interior of these establishments, I am ready to make their acquaintance again in defense of De Freyne's victims. Owing to his proximity to the troublesome De Freyne and Murphy estates, Castlebar prison has sheltered more Irish statesmen at one time or another than any of the others with which Ireland is blessed."

The English government has only just waked up to the fact that the league was founded in 1883 in the general election of 1890 secured to the league the control of the party machine and the party funds, and so placed it on a firm political basis. It is now a powerful influence in the House of Commons.

The Latest from Russia.

St. Petersburg, May 1.—Duke Alexander of Oldenburg's celebrated chateau of Romane, in the government of Voronezh, Southern Russia, has been burned by revolting peasants, who practically ruined the case.

Copenhagen, Denmark, May 1.—A dispatch to the Politikon of this city from Russia, filed on the German frontier, announces that the labor population of the whole district between Moscow and Vladimir, Central Russia, is in revolt. There have been revolts in the districts between the workingmen and the troops and many persons have been killed or wounded. A Uhlan regiment commanded by Col. Morosoff refused to act against the workmen.

London, May 1.—A St. Petersburg correspondent says that Balchanceff, the late Russian minister of the interior, has been sentenced to death by the court-martial. He will be hanged May 3. It is believed that Balchanceff is an officer and not a student. This would explain the extraordinary secrecy on the part of the police in regard to his case.

St. Petersburg, March 31.—The wholesale banishment of university students to Siberia and other penal colonies is the latest plan of the Russian government to suppress the frequent riots in the larger cities, which threaten to overthrow the revolution.

The students of St. Petersburg are in constant fear of arrest. Detectives are hovering day and night around the lodging houses of the university pupils, and it is estimated by the latter that 25 per cent. of their comrades have been sent to Siberia.

And Portugal, Too.

Lisbon, May 4.—All Portugal is in a ferment and on the verge of revolution. The kingdom, with a public debt of more than \$80,000,000 and a revenue of about \$40,000,000, is virtually bankrupt, and its efforts to meet its obligations by imposing additional burdens upon the overtaxed people have aroused fierce agitation. The army and navy side with the agitators. Students are actively engaged in plotting at Coimbra, where one person was killed and several wounded in a conflict with the authorities. The university at Coimbra has been closed by order of the government and many students have been expelled. Meantime the excitement is increasing at Lisbon and other places.

It is reported that, in view of the disturbed condition of the country and the danger of revolution, King Carlos thinks of abdicating. Queen Marie Amelie, however, is opposed to that course. The royal family has already given up 25 per cent. of the endowments paid by the nation, amounting to about \$115,000 yearly, and feel that any further sacrifice is impossible. King Carlos had hoped that England would relieve Portugal of her national debt and take Portuguese Africa in payment, but the Boer war has made that impossible.

More Trouble for the Jews.

Vienna, May 4.—The New Free Press says that as a result of systematic persecution 3000 Jewish families, numbering over 12,000 persons, will start from Romania for New York within a few days.

The persecution of Romanian Jews has been going on for years, and is due chiefly to popular bigotry and prejudice, although the laws also discriminate to a certain extent against Jews. The Romanian Jews have for a long time been emigrating to America.

A Month of Strikes.

The month of May was ushered in with a deluge of strikes throughout the country, the wage workers being desperate at the high cost of living and the increasing exactions of their owners. The localities of strikes and classifications by trades and number were as follows: Port Huron, Mich.—Federal Labor Union, 500. Springfield, Ill.—Miners, 5000. Bay City, Mich.—Carpenters, 170.

News of the Labor Movement Throughout the World.

St. Paul, Minn.—Carpenters, 300. Cleveland, O.—Bridge carpenters, 500. Akron, O.—Carpenters, 100. Indianapolis, Ind.—Iron workers, 150. Youngstown, O.—Building trades, 1000. New Haven, Conn.—Building trades, 150. Hartford, Conn.—Carpenters, 350. Bridgeport, Conn.—Carpenters, 200. Lowell, Mass.—Weavers, 38. Gloucester, Mass.—Granite cutters, 800. Boston, Mass.—Tin can workers, 1000. Providence, R. I.—Teamsters, 1000; weavers, 18,000. Pittsburgh, Pa.—Building trades, 12,000. Philadelphia, Pa.—Structural iron workers, 100; granite cutters (locked out). Reading, Pa.—Planing mills, 250; hod carriers, 1500. Altoona, Pa.—Carpenters, 100. Elizabeth, N. J.—Painters, 400; hod carriers, 100; cooper and tinmiths, 25. Albany, N. Y.—Foundry laborers, 150. Rochester, N. Y.—Coal wagon drivers, 500. Buffalo, N. Y.—Skilled laborers, carpenters, structural iron workers and plumbers, 2000. Utica, N. Y.—Laborers, helpers to masons, carpenters, plumbers and tinmiths, 200. Cincinnati, O.—Electrical workers, 500. Newark, N. J.—Mechanics, 1200. Toronto, Canada—Building trades, 1000. St. Paul, Minn.—Carpenters, 300.

The Dayton Strike.

President Gas Haas of the street railway men of Dayton, O., was in Milwaukee this week and says the men are as firm there as at the beginning of the strike eleven months ago. Not a man has flinched in this remarkable labor battle and they deserve moral support. And in Dayton people have no excuse for patronizing the hostile press, as other lines that are fair to labor reach all points.

GENERAL NOTES.

Match trust has started a big factory in Manila.

Working women in Cleveland have formed a Woman's Federal Labor Union.

"Elijah" Dowie has granted the demand for an 8-hour work day at Zion City, Ills.

Canada now boasts of 1000 labor unions, a gain of 700 unions in the past three years.

The consolidation of railways in Texas is throwing scores of employees out of employment.

The national Boot and Shoe Workers' Union will hold its convention at Detroit June 16.

Women wage earners have increased 73 per cent. in the last ten years in the state of Minnesota.

The San Francisco street car strike was decided in favor of the men. The public co-operated.

Every union minutist in Chicago who is working ten hours a day will be called out on strike May 20.

The Denver hotel and restaurant employees have adopted a constitution with a socialist preamble.

The executive council of the American Federation of Labor has decided to meet in San Francisco on July 21.

So long as the wage worker works from sun up to sun down, so long will the employer smile at his stupidity.

The "labor movement" is simply the practical expression of the theory that "discontent is the mother of progress."

Melbourne—The Australian Commonwealth today adopted a penny postage for all places within the British empire.

The Engineers' Union of England was one of the first to adopt the old age pension and now maintains 4000 "veterans."

The question of wages is no longer paramount. The issue of the hour is the abolition of the wage system.—The Miners' Magazine.

The London papers are hammering at the British trade unions because it has been discovered that American workmen do more work than the Britishers.

All the molders of Manitowish, Wis., are out on a strike, and will refuse to resume work unless the minimum wage scale of \$2.55 per day is granted them.

The Parliamentary committee created by the British Trade-Union Congress has been urged to call a general meeting to protest against the imposition of a tax on corn.

Every class of workmen from the bricklayers to theater ushers have been unionized at La Crosse, Wis., and there have been several sharp clashes with employers.

American shoes retail in Mexico for just double their cost in this nation. An American shoe factory is being built in the City of Mexico and will be in operation next season.

In Chicago the street car workers are planning a big union, and report reaches us that the members will go by the books by number instead of by name. And they call this a free country.

A committee of five has been appointed by the Chicago Federation of Labor to investigate the stockyards at that city, the hours of labor, wages, etc. This is a modern way of going at things.

Another French Revolution.

Something radical is about to happen in France. THE CLASS WHO MADE THE REVOLUTION OF 1789 HAS GROWN MORE ROYALIST THAN THE KING—in character, I mean, not in politics. The sons of the men who won this class have been schooled to idleness. The sons of tradesmen have turned out aristocrats and have gangrened society.

TODAY THE LABORER—THE MAN WHO WORKS—IS COMING INTO HIS OWN. HE WILL RULE IN FRANCE, AND THAT WILL BE THE SALVATION OF SOCIETY.—Hughes Le Roux, French Author, Traveler and Lecturer.

The Social Democratic Movement in Italy.

When American citizens come as tourists to visit our country, it is always the Italy, repository of classic art, the Italy of the golden sun, of the blue sky, that they dream of, that they gaze at with more or less ecstasy, and of which they keep even across the Atlantic the sweetest memory. They little dream that there is a new Italy, outside of the pictures and the Papacy, that there is a hive of new energy at work in the fields, the workshops, the ports, for the development of the industrial movement and the uplifting of our working population. And this movement is being originated by the workingmen themselves. Only three years ago the working class was disorganized and in a degrading state of servility. After the obstructionist battle in the Chamber in 1897-1900, there was gained a relative liberty of coalition and strike. Under Socialistic lead the industrial organizations amounted at the end of 1901 to 300,000 members, and the agricultural leagues to 150,000. And there, where formerly all proletarian movements were tumultuous and ending often in bloodshed, succeeded regular and well ordered agitation. In the years 1900-1901 the agricultural workers alone have gained, with or without striking, more than 60,000,000 increase in salary, and the railway employees by the simple threat of a strike, have obtained from the companies and the government an increase of 24,000,000.

These conquests follow, step by step, the economical development of the country, which has been considerably increased industrially by the exportation of manufactured products. Financially its general wealth has mounted from 1897 to 1901 to from \$50,000,000,000 to \$57,000,000,000, the budget of the state more active, the income to 100, the exchange quoted at 102 on the bourse at Paris.

But the agitation of the proletariat is not easily conducted against the long-lived bourgeoisie of the shops and country. The latter are filled with venom, because their profits are menaced by the demands of the workers, and their spirit of authority is wounded by the arbitrations proposed by the leagues and delegations of the workmen. Of course they raise oppositions, and loudly cry out for the intervention of the soldiery to save the fatherland, which they consider identical with their pockets.

The liberal government itself is fluctuating betwixt the two currents, and is now reactionary, now liberal, according as the wind blows. It militarizes the employees of the railroads and at the same time enters into communication with the commissions of these organized employees in which are two Socialists, Notti and Turati, and the arbiter of the situation at the chamber is always the Socialist group, who with a vote of twenty-nine deputies can provoke the overthrow of the semi-liberal ministry to the profit of the reaction, or save it.

One then understands that the Socialist party draws its own advantage from

this situation and votes, if necessary for the ministry, to secure its centrality in the struggles that the proletariat undertakes to better its material conditions. At the same time it forces its campaign against all colonial extension (the conquest of "La Rippalaitaire" is at the horizon) and for the diminution of the military expenditure, in order to lighten the burden of the working and producing classes, and even the bourgeoisie. This would give more elasticity to the profits, and be favorable to the increase of salaries, and to the economic development.

Besides, in the country, the Socialists in the north direct the economic agitation. In the south they remark the administrative and municipal corruption of the bourgeoisie under the form of the "Cannovra" and even bring some of the "responsibilities" to the bar of the tribunals. The activity of the Socialists is varied according to the different conditions of economic development and the moral and political education of the country.—Alessandro Schiavi, Editor Avanti, Rome, in the Comrade.

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Liebknicht.

It has often been stated that the late leader of the German Socialist party was descended from Luther, but the fact has not been yet clearly established. Liebknicht was born at Gressen, and one of his ancestors, J. G. Liebknicht, came there as professor in the university in 1707. An obituary notice of him has just been discovered, in which it states that his father was Michael Liebknicht who was for fifty-three years teacher at Wasmngen and that his ancestors were "related to the blessed Martin Luther." But the precise relationship has not been discovered yet. It shows, however, that the tradition is pretty old.—Justice, London.

SOCIALISTIC GLEANINGS.

What the collectivists are doing throughout the world.

The Home Field.

Cleveland Socialists celebrated May day last Sunday.

Comrade W. E. Farmer is traveling overland in Texas practicing Socialism.

The trade unions are electing delegates to the party city convention in St. Louis.

The May Day festival at St. Louis was a big success. Comrade Debs made the address.

F. W. Fox of Altman, Col., conducts a Social Democratic column in the Pueblo Courier.

Father McGrady will speak in New Hampshire and Massachusetts during the present month.

Comrade Thomas J. Morgan has been engaged to deliver the Labor day address at Janesville, Wis., in September.

The Missouri state convention will be held at Springfield June 7. This convention seat was selected by referendum.

New York Social Democrats held a parade on May 3. A concert was given at the Grand Central Palace Sunday, May 4.

It is claimed that a majority of the executive committee of the recently won San Francisco street car strike were Socialists.

Edward C. Boyce, president of the Western Federation of Labor, who has Socialistic leanings, will address Denver Socialists June 15.

The call for the convention of the Minnesota State Federation of Labor, which will be held at Rochester on June 9 and 10, will be issued next week.

The St. Louis headquarters report a contribution to the national propaganda fund of \$5 from the Philadelphia German branch, making a total of \$21.98.

H. Gayford Wilshire has been nominated by the Socialists of West Elgin for the Ontario Legislature, and it is claimed he will stand a good chance of being elected.

A Socialist quartette has been formed at Toronto, with Comrade Margaret Hall as soprano, to do campaign singing. She has been made the candidate for North Toronto.

About the latter end of May a Lithuanian Socialist monthly will make its appearance in Chicago. The Lithuanian comrades meet at Twenty-sixth street and Hoyne avenue, in that city.

Comrade Isador Ladoff made an address on Socialism at Troy, N. Y., last week, and had an interested audience which prolonged the meeting until midnight by asking eager questions.

Socialism is stronger in Canada than it was a year ago. The number of organizations has been multiplied by five, and all along the line greater enthusiasm in the work is taken than ever before.

Comrade Max S. Hayes of Cleveland has been nominated by a long list of typographical unions throughout the country for delegate to the International Typographical Union at New Orleans.

Comrade Seymour Steadman of Chicago has been invited to make speeches in the coming campaign at Toronto, Canada, where Comrade Wilshire will enter the lists for the Dominion Parliament.

"Many Flowers," a very neatly printed journal, has been issued as a souvenir for the benefit of the New York Socialist daily fund. It contains numerous illustrations and is sold at 5 cents. Address 184 William street.

The Socialists of Colorado will hold their state convention July 4, at either Denver, Colorado Springs or Cripple Creek, to be decided by referendum. The call is signed by the state executive committee: Comrade W. H. Feely, James Gaston, H. Hansen, Forest Wood, and J. C. Provost.

Milwaukee comrades are becoming much interested in the baseball contest between mines from the south and north sides. The Milwaukee ball park has been secured for Sunday, June 1, and by the way the tickets are selling like hot cakes as if the grounds would have to be extended. The admission is 15 cents.

"I subscribe to the Socialist national platform. Have I your permission to request admission to the Socialistic party of Montana after having served my time in the state?" writes Hiram Platt of Montmorency, Mont., in a letter published in the Seattle Socialist whose editor belongs to the proscriptive ring that is trying to hold down the movement in the Pacific Northwest.

The Seattle Socialist, which is making war on the Appeal to Reason, declares in its issue of April 27 that "the truth is, man for man, as between DeLeon and Wyland, the former has had a thousand times the influence of the latter in making votes for Socialism in America." It also prints a cartoon on its front page creditable to Wyland. This is propaganda for collective ownership with a vengeance.

NOTICE.

The North Side Social Democratic baseball team (Milwaukee) will practice Sunday morning at 8:30 o'clock, two blocks west from the north terminal of the Third street car line, at Eighth and Davis streets.

All members of the South Side Social Democratic Baseball Club are hereby requested to report for practice Sunday morning at 8:30 sharp at Twenty-second and Lincoln avenues.

E. T. MEILMS, Manager.

Across the Herring Pond.

In the recent elections in Norway, the vote in Christiania, with 226,000 inhabitants, resulted as follows: Conservative, 48 seats; Liberals, 16 seats; Socialists, 11 seats; other parties 6 seats. This was a gain of seven seats for the Socialists.

In the communal elections, women owning property are given this ballot. A majority of the women voted for the Conservatives.

The Socialist Furusi who was elected to the Italian parliament from Milan, defeated an Anarchist, one Sig. Calzaglio.

The reports from the elections in France indicate that the ministry will have 335 votes in the chamber of deputies and the opposition 224 votes. Of the former the Republicans have 89, the Socialists, 92, the Socialist Radicals, 41 and the Socialists in favor of the ministry (the party of Jaures and Millerand) 21.

The opposition comprises: Republicans, 90; Conservatives, Clericals and monarchists, 65; Nationalists, 31; and Socialists (Guesdists and Blanquist) 2.

Taking advantage of the "state of siege" which exists at Trieste, the authorities there have prohibited the publication of the Socialist organ, Avanti, for an indefinite period. This measure was taken because the Avanti stated that the soldiers in an infantry regiment stationed at Trieste were half-starved and badly treated.

The Millerand-Collard law, passed March 30, 1900, in France, to reduce the hours of women and child workers from 12 to 10½ hours came into force on April 1st this year. Many employers have, in consequence, dismissed their younger hands, and from several towns strikes in varying degrees are reported.

Farm laborers of Italy have just held a convention. Secretary's report shows that 271 unions were organized in four months, an increase of membership of 40,853. The total number of unions is 975 and the membership 185,080. This is a record-breaker. They are nearly all Socialists and Radicals.

State Board.

At a meeting of the State Executive Board held in Milwaukee May 4 with Comrade Brockhausen in the chair the following important actions were taken: It was voted to request the legal State Committee to call a state convention for the afternoon of July 5 and the county committee to call a county and congressional convention for the evening of the same day, and also to request the central committee to arrange for holding the convention and for a picnic on July 6.

After listening to the national secretary's report of the difficulties in Utah, the board voted to endorse the action of national committee member Berger at the St. Louis conference in protesting against interference in that state.

The board decided to send an organizer into the state at once and appointed a committee to make the necessary arrangements. The secretary was instructed to draw up an appeal for funds for the state campaign.

Following is the financial report:

RECEIPTS.

Branch 19 of Milwaukee.....\$4.81

Branch 1 of Monroe.....1.50

Branch 1 of Milwaukee.....6.30

Branch 11 of Milwaukee.....6.90

Branch 11 for membership cards......75

Branch 15 (Sheboygan)......90

Branch 13 of Milwaukee.....3.00

Branch 35 (Two Rivers) picnic on July 6.....2.40

Branch 31 (Brookfield).....2.10

Branch 1 of Woodruff......90

Branch 12 of Milwaukee, for membership cards......50

Cash on hand at last report.....\$7.81

.....\$117.80

EXPENDITURES.

State seal.....2.00

Postage.....1.42

Returned to Kenosha, on account of application blanks......20

National dues less sum due State Executive Board, from National headquarters.....10.93

Books.....25.00

.....\$83.57

Balance now in treasury.....78.23

E. H. THOMAS, Secy.

The Krachwinkel Fair.

The final matters connected with settling the details of the recent fair in Milwaukee were closed up last week and below is given the official figures as reported by the committee. They show total receipts of over \$3500, and a net profit of \$2346.01. This result was not had without the hardest sort of work, however, yet it was worth that all told. The figures in detail are as follows:

RECEIPTS.

Tickets.....\$1,155.64

Tickets sold at ticket office.....75.00

Total for tickets.....\$1,230.64

Bars.....654.40

Programme (Fair Herald).....400.50

Post Office.....17.50

Fish Pond.....108.70

Post Office.....21.35

Police Station.....81.98

Post Office.....14.00

Wardrobe.....16.30

Kitchen.....50.17

Wheel of Fortune.....117.35

Post Office.....248.35

Art Booth.....44.88

Crochery Booth.....26.51

Dry Goods Booth.....107.04

Fancy Goods Booth.....74.27

Notions Booth.....18.87

Candy Booth.....55.65

Military Booth.....11.90

Post Office.....14.52

Wine.....5.85

Scenery.....35.00

Coal, etc.....10.50

Total receipts.....\$3,540.31

DISBURSEMENTS.

Hall, wardrobe, kitchen, gas, broom, etc.....\$147.40

Express.....96.00

Krachwinkel, decorations, etc.....59.13

Salaries.....\$10.50

Watchman.....10.00

Wardrobe.....4.00

Lighting.....12.00

Costumes.....15.00

Printing.....145.15

Street Car Advertising.....15.00

Distributing programme.....10.25

Bar Tenders.....21.00

Clubs.....31.65

Fish Pond.....45.44

Soda Water.....34.57

Sundries.....42.53

Programme (Fair Herald).....226.10

Harrett & Co.....12.54

Harrett & Co.....48.93

Harrett & Co.....180.00

Total disbursements.....\$1,194.20

Profit.....\$2,346.01

In Sheboygan.

The first victory is won—the two parties have thrown off their disguise—they are not trying any longer to pose as the friends of the working people.

WHERE TO EAT.

LAWRENCE'S ORIGINAL

3c.

LUNCH ROOM.

Open all night.

Headquarters for a good lunch or meal at moderate prices.

OUR MOTTO:

CLEANLINESS - QUICK SERVICE.

J. E. CAMPBELL,

420 East Water St. MANAGER.

Mechanics' Tools

The Phillip Gross Hardware Co. has always been at the head of the list when it comes to high-grade, durable tools. A complete range of them for every trade is here—all warranted to give perfect service. And a guarantee from Gross' means something more than words.

"If it's from Gross, it's Good."
Phillip Gross Hdw. Co. 126-128 GRAND AVE.

They make bold in proclaiming their only issue:

To hold their ill-gotten gain, to perpetrate the slavery of the toilers!

It is good, very good. Let every man know where he should stand. Let the two armies face each other—let the workingmen unite in one grand army of emancipation against the now united wings of the same black bird: "The capitalist system."

It will be easier to fight an open enemy than one in the disguise of a friend. War is what they want. War it shall be—Sheboygan Volksblatt.

Milwaukee Central Committee.

Meeting of May 5. Comrade Henry Harbicht in the chair. Minutes read and approved. New members: Branch 20, one; Branch 12, two; Branch 10, one; Branch 19, one. Approved and ordered reported back. Comrade James Galbraith seated as delegate from Branch 8. Resignation of Comrade John Doerflinger as treasurer reluctantly accepted.

Bills allowed: Social Democratic Herald, advertising, \$1. Comrade Melus announced details of ball game. Comrade Burmeister reported for committee on revision of campaign committee's books. Approved. A bill of \$15 from Comrade Stedman of Chicago for campaign speeches allowed. No charge was made for railroad fare or expenses.

Comrade Ziegler for committee on revision of treasurer's books reported that all moneys were accounted for. On motion it was decided to revise the books semi-annually, with the secretary as a member of revising committee. Report of treasurer for the purpose of the convention approved. Reported that shares to amount of \$130 had been sold in Chicago, about \$350 all told. The central committee also holding 1600 shares. Secretary Ziegler for legal state committee said he would get vote on July 5, as day for state convention. Carried. That central committee provide for the convention. Messrs. Anderson, Heath and Hummel appointed as committee. On motion Jacob Hunger was elected treasurer. A ballot on the meat trust for national circulation was ordered prepared by Comrade Berger. Adjournment.

FREDERIC HEATH, Secretary.

The National Platform.

The Socialist party of America, in national convention assembled, reaffirms its adherence to the principles of International Socialism, and declares its aim to be the organization of the working class, and those in sympathy with it, into a political party, with the object of quelling the powers of government and the present system of private ownership of the means of production and distribution into collective ownership by the entire people.

Formerly the tools of production were simple and owned by the individual worker. Today the machine, which is an improved and more developed but an improved and more developed tool of production, is owned by the capitalist and not by the workers. This enables the capitalists to control the product and keep the workers dependent upon them.

Private ownership of the means of production and distribution is responsible for the ever-increasing uncertainty of livelihood and the poverty and misery of the workers, and it divides society into two hostile classes—the capitalists and wage-workers. The once powerful middle class is rapidly disappearing in the mill of competition. The struggle is now between the capitalist class and the working class. The possession of the means of livelihood gives to the government, the control of the schools, and enables them to reduce the working men to a state of intellectual, physical and social inferiority, political subservience and virtual slavery.

The economic interests of the capitalist class dominate our entire social system; the lives of the working class are recklessly sacrificed for profit, wars are fomented between nations, indiscriminate slaughter is encouraged and the destruction of whole races is sanctioned in order that the capitalists may extend their commercial domination abroad and enhance their supremacy at home.

But the same economic causes which developed capitalism are leading to Socialism, which will abolish both the capitalist class and the class of wage workers. And the active force in bringing about this new and higher order of society is the working class. All other classes, despite their apparent or actual conflicts, are alike interested in the upholding of the system of private ownership of the instruments of wealth production. The Democratic, Republican, the bourgeois public ownership parties, and all other parties which do not stand for the complete overthrow of the capitalist system of production, are alike political representatives of the capitalist class.

The workers can most effectively act as a class in their struggle against the collective powers of capitalism, by constituting themselves into a political party, distinct from and opposed to all parties formed by the propertied classes.

While we declare that the development of economic conditions tends to the overthrow of the capitalist system, we recognize that the time and manner of the transition of Socialism also depend upon the stage of development reached by the proletariat. We, therefore, consider it of the utmost importance for the Socialist party to support all active efforts of the working class to better its condition and to elect Socialists to political offices, in order to facilitate the attainment of this end.

As such means we advocate:

1. The collective ownership of all means of transportation and communication and all other public utilities as well as of all industries controlled by monopolies, trusts and combines. No part of the revenue therefrom to be used on the reduction of the taxes of the capitalist class, but the entire revenue to be applied first, to the increase of wages and shortening of the hours of labor of the employees, and then to the improvement of the service and diminishing the rates to the consumers.

2. The progressive reduction of the hours of labor in proportion to the increasing facilities of production, to decrease the share of the capitalist class and to increase the share of the workers in the product of their labor.

3. State or national insurance of working people in case of accidents, lack of employment, sickness and want in old age, the revenue therefor to be derived from the government.

4. The inauguration of a system of public industries for the employment of the unemployed, the public credit to be utilized for that purpose, in order that the workers may receive the product of their toil.

5. The education of all children up to the age of 18 years, and state and municipal aid for books, clothing and food.

6. Equal civil and political rights for men and women.

7. The initiative and referendum, proportional representation and the right of recall of representatives by their constituents.

But in making these demands as steps in the overthrow of capitalism and in the establishment of the co-operative commonwealth, we warn the people against the public ownership demands made by capitalist political parties, which always result in perpetuating the capitalist system through the compromise or defeat of the Socialist revolution.

If you are receiving this paper without having subscribed for it, we ask you to remember that it has been paid for by a friend.

CIRCUIT COURT, MILWAUKEE COUNTY—Gustav Arendt, plaintiff, vs. Mary Arendt, defendant.

The State of Wisconsin, to the said defendant:

You are hereby summoned to appear within twenty days after service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and defend the above entitled action in the court aforesaid; and in case of your failure so to do, judgment will be rendered against you according to the demand of the complaint, which is now on file with the clerk of the circuit court of Milwaukee county.

DR. THEODORE HUMMEISTER, Plaintiff's Attorney.

P. O. address, 404 Chestnut street, Milwaukee, Milwaukee Co., Wis.

STATE OF WISCONSIN—MILWAUKEE COUNTY. Court of the county of Milwaukee, in and for the said county of Milwaukee, deceased.

Letters testamentary on the estate of Louis Weyrich, late of the county of Milwaukee, deceased, having been duly granted to Philip J. Schlosser, by this court.

It is ordered, that the time from the date hereof until and including the first Tuesday of November, A. D. 1902, be and the same is hereby fixed as the time within which all creditors of the said Louis Weyrich, deceased, shall present their claims for examination and allowance.

It is further ordered, that all claims and demands of all persons against the said Louis Weyrich, deceased, will be examined and adjusted before this court, at its court house, in the city of Milwaukee, in said county, at the regular term thereof appointed to be held on the first Tuesday of January, 1903, and all creditors are hereby notified thereof.

It is further ordered, that notice of the time and place at which said claims and demands will be examined and adjusted as aforesaid, and of all the time above limited for said creditors to present their claims and demands, be given by publishing a copy of this order and notice, for four consecutive weeks, once in each week, in the "Social Democratic Herald," a newspaper published in the county of Milwaukee, the first thereof to be within ninety days from the date hereof.

Dated this 23rd day of April, 1902.

By the Court, PAUL D. CAMPBELL, Judge.

RICHARD ELSNER, Attorney of Estate.

BASE BALL GAME

IN THE INTEREST OF THE CAMPAIGN FUND.

VS.

North Side
Social Democrats

SUNDAY
JUNE 1

South Side
Social Democrats

At the Milwaukee Park, 16th and Lloyd Sts.

ADMISSION 15 CENTS.

GAME CALLED AT 3 O'CLOCK.

BASEBALL---SUNDAY.

MILWAUKEE vs. DENVER.

(WESTERN LEAGUE.)

MAY 11th.

Grounds 16th and Lloyd Streets. Game called, Sundays, 3:15.

ELECTRICITY-STRICTURE.

I Can Cure Any Case of Stricture Without Torture.

Electricity properly used is the best of all remedies for KIDNEY, BLADDER, UTERINE, RHEUMATISM and NEURALGIA. Consultation Free. G. L. BETTS, Electrician, 119 Wisconsin St., Milwaukee, Wis.

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Buy the BEST, the NEW HOME.

Others, such as

Climax, \$22.50

Hudson, 18.00

Drop Heads, 22.50

Some slightly used machines from \$5.00 and up.

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Sewing Machine Office,

377 Third Street.